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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

SOLOMON, GARY L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2615

DATE MAILED: 08/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/621,513

Applicant(s)

MOWER, JAMES E.

Examiner

Gary L Solomon

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 June 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-54 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-54 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 6-30-2004 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 06-30-2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

3. Applicant submits Ellenby cannot disclose, teach or suggest registering the digital image with anything, let a digital image of the scene, on Page 14, Lines 5-6.

The term, "digital elevation model", referred to in claim 1, is read by the examiner with the broadest reasonable interpretation. Merriam Webster defines model as 'a miniature representation of something.' In the present situation, the image displayed of the mountain in Figure 9 is a miniature representation of the mountain.

The vision system present in Ellenby operates in the digital domain (Column 2, Lines 22-24; Column 6, Lines 35-51).

Therefore, the model in Figure 9 of the mountain clearly represents a digital elevation model.

Second, the first and second images are registered with each other to form the composite image (Column 5, Lines 10-67).

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Applicant submits a communications network is not required nor is disclosed in Ellenby et al. that is used for image exchange.

Examiner disagrees.

Figures 7 and 8 and Column 6, Line 35 through Column 7, Line 34 clearly illustrate how the system is configured to transfer an image from an officer to a helicopter and communicate to allow the officer to stay in pursuit of a fugitive. The communications network is maintained over radio transmission (Column 6, Line 55-60).

Applicant submits Ellenby et al. cannot disclose or teach or suggest augmenting the registered digital image in any way, let alone the augmenting.

Examiner disagrees.

Ellenby does not explicitly teach the registering of the image, but it is inherent in his invention that some type of registration or tagging of the image data is required to augment the different images into one composite image.

Column 3, Lines 26-37 and Figure 1 specifically teaches augmenting and registering multiple images together over a communications network.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless —

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

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5. Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, ³²~~27~~-38, 41-42, and 49-54
rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being by being anticipated by Ellenby (US 6,370,556).

For claim 1, Ellenby discloses a method of augmenting an image of a scene,
comprising:

obtaining by a first computing unit (Figure 1) a digital image of a scene;

The vision system present in Ellenby operates in the digital domain (Column 2,
Lines 22-24; Column 6, Lines 35-51).

Therefore, the model in Figure 9 of the mountain clearly represents a digital elevation
model.

acquiring by the first computing unit a digital elevation model of the scene,
wherein the digital elevation model comprises data for creating a three dimensional
perspective model of the scene (Figure 9; Column 7, Lines 25-46);

registering by the first computing unit the digital image with the digital elevation
model to create a registered digital image (Figure 9);

providing the registered digital image from the first computing unit to a second
computing unit coupled to the first computing unit by a communications network
(Column 3, Lines 14-46); and

Figures 7 and 8 and Column 6, Line 35 through Column 7, Line 34 clearly
illustrate how the system is configured to transfer an image from an officer to a helicopter
and communicate to allow the officer to stay in pursuit of a fugitive. The
communications network is maintained over radio transmission (Column 6, Line 55-60).

augmenting the registered digital image provided to the second computing unit with at least some of the information about the scene in response to input from the second computing unit (Column 3, Lines 26-37).

Column 3, Lines 26-37 and Figure 1 specifically teaches augmenting and registering multiple images together over a communications network.

Ellenby does not explicitly teach the registering of the image, but it is inherent in his invention that some type of registration or tagging of the image data is required to augment the different images into one composite image.

For claim 2, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations, wherein obtaining the digital image comprises obtaining an image of the scene in real time with a fixed image capturing device (Column 2, Line 47).

For claim 5, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations, wherein the obtaining comprises obtaining an analog image and digitizing the analog image (Column 2, Lines 21-24).

For claim 6, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations, wherein the acquiring comprises acquiring a preexisting digital elevation model (Figure 9).

For claim 7, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations, wherein the information comprises a location of at least one above-ground feature within the scene (Figure 11).

For claim 14, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations, further comprising rendering the digital image at the second computing unit to produce a rendered image, wherein the augmenting comprises:

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identifying at the second computing a point of interest in the rendered image (Figure 9, Element 94);

providing the identified point of interest from the second computing unit to the first computing unit (Figure 9, Element 94);

reverse projecting the identified point of interest at the first computing unit to determine coordinates thereof (Column 7, Lines 25-60); and

accessing the information at the first computing unit corresponding to the coordinates (Column 7, Lines 25-60).

For claim 15, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations, wherein the augmenting further comprises overlaying the information corresponding to the coordinates on the registered digital image (Figure 9).

For claim 16, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations, wherein the information comprises textual cartographic data (figure 9).

For claim 17, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations, wherein the information comprises graphical cartographic data (Figure 9).

For claim 18, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations, further comprising rendering the registered digital image at the second computing point unit to create a displayed image, wherein the input comprises pointing by a user to at least one area of the displayed image (Figure 9, Element 91).

For claim 20, Ellenby discloses a method of augmenting an image of a scene, comprising:

a computer unit programmable for:

obtaining by a first computing unit (Figure 1) a digital image of a scene;

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The vision system present in Ellenby operates in the digital domain (Column 2, Lines 22-24; Column 6, Lines 35-51).

Therefore, the model in Figure 9 of the mountain clearly represents a digital elevation model.

acquiring by the first computing unit a digital elevation model of the scene, wherein the digital elevation model comprises data for creating a three dimensional perspective model of the scene (Figure 9; Column 7, Lines 25-46);

registering by the first computing unit the digital image with the digital elevation model to create a registered digital image (Figure 9);

providing the registered digital image from the first computing unit to a second computing unit coupled to the first computing unit by a communications network (Column 3, Lines 14-46); and

Figures 7 and 8 and Column 6, Line 35 through Column 7, Line 34 clearly illustrate how the system is configured to transfer an image from an officer to a helicopter and communicate to allow the officer to stay in pursuit of a fugitive. The communications network is maintained over radio transmission (Column 6, Line 55-60).

augmenting the registered digital image provided to the second computing unit with at least some of the information about the scene in response to input from the second computing unit (Column 3, Lines 26-37).

Column 3, Lines 26-37 and Figure 1 specifically teaches augmenting and registering multiple images together over a communications network.

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Ellenby does not explicitly teach the registering of the image, but it is inherent in his invention that some type of registration or tagging of the image data is required to augment the different images into one composite image.

The unit, which augments the images together, must have been programmed by some computer code in order for it to take place.

For claim 21, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations, wherein obtaining the digital image comprises obtaining an image of the scene in real time with a fixed image capturing device (Column 2, Line 47).

For claim 24, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations, wherein the obtaining comprises obtaining an analog image and digitizing the analog image (Column 2, Lines 21-24).

For claim 25, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations, wherein the acquiring comprises acquiring a preexisting digital elevation model (Figure 9).

For claim 32, refer to claim 14.

For claim 33, refer to claim 15.

For claim 34, refer to claim 16.

For claim 35, refer to claim 17.

For claim 36, refer to claim 19.

For claims 37 -38, 41-42, and 49-53, refer to claims 1-2, 6-7, and 14-18. Image processing must be done by a computer program or other executable files. Program storage devices include floppy disks, CD ROMs, and hard drives etc.

For claim 54, refer to previous rejections of claim 1, 20, and 37.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 3, 9, 10, 12, ^{19,} 22, 27, 28, 30, 39, 44, 45, and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ellenby (US 6,307,556).

For claim 3, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations, but fails to disclose wherein obtaining the digital image comprises obtaining an image of the scene in real time with a mobile image capturing device. However, it is notoriously well known that imaging devices can be mobile. Mobile imaging devices are able to capture images, which may be moving (Figure 6; The helicopter is flying and taking an image).

Therefore, official notice is hereby given and thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to configure the system of Ellenby with a mobile image-capturing device in order to capture images, which may be on the move (Figure 6; The helicopter is flying and taking an image).

For claims 9 and 10, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations wherein the obtaining comprises obtaining an image of the scene from an image-capture device, the method further comprising determining an orientation and positional information for the image capture device (Fig. 10; Column 7, Line 62 through Column 8, Line 30).

However, Ellenby doesn't distinctly show a zoom factor for the images, although it is implied in Figure 8. Zoom factors are well known in the art and have been used to place images in computer generated images and scenes. Therefore, it would have been

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obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a zoom factor to determine an orientation of the image.

For claim 12, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations and also wherein the image capture device is fixed, and wherein the determining comprises reading positional information from the image-capturing device and obtaining the orientation from the equipment positionally fixed relative to the image capturing device.

However, Ellenby doesn't distinctly show a zoom factor for the images, although it is implied in Figure 8. Zoom factors are well known in the art and have been used to place images in computer generated images and scenes. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a zoom factor to determine an orientation of the image.

For claim 19, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations, and also wherein the communication means exchange information from other vision systems. It would be obvious to one of just ordinary skill in the art at the instant of the invention to use a global communications network to allow for information exchange. Motivation would include transferring information globally. Official notice is hereby given that transferring information over a global communications network is well known. Ellenby teaches the exchange of information from different perspectives through communication (Column 2, Lines 55-68). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a global information exchange.

For claim 22, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations, but fails to disclose wherein obtaining the digital image comprises obtaining an image of the scene in real time with a mobile image capturing device. However, it is notoriously well known that

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imaging devices can be mobile. Mobile imaging devices are able to capture images, which may be moving (Figure 6; The helicopter is flying and taking an image).

Therefore, official notice is hereby given and thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to configure the system of Ellenby with a mobile image-capturing device in order to capture images, which may be on the move.

For claims 27 and 28, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations wherein the obtaining comprises obtaining an image of the scene from an image-capture device, the method further comprising determining an orientation and positional information for the image capture device (Fig. 10; Column 7, Line 62 through Column 8, Line 30).

However, Ellenby doesn't distinctly show a zoom factor for the images, although it is implied in Figure 8. Zoom factors are well known in the art and have been used to place images in computer generated images and scenes. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a zoom factor to determine an orientation of the image.

For claim 30, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations and also wherein the image capture device is fixed, and wherein the determining comprises reading positional information from the image-capturing device and obtaining the orientation from the equipment positionally fixed relative to the image capturing device.

However, Ellenby doesn't distinctly show a zoom factor for the images, although it is implied in Figure 8. Zoom factors are well known in the art and have been used to place images in computer generated images and scenes. Therefore, it would have been

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obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a zoom factor to determine an orientation of the image.

For claims 39, 44, 45, and 47, refer to claims 3,9,10, and 12. A computer program or other executable files must do image processing. Program storage devices include floppy disks, CD ROMs, and hard drives etc.

8. Claims 4, 8, 11, 13, 23, 26, 29, 31, 40, 43, 46, and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ellenby (US 6,307,556) in view of Matsuoka (US 2001/0028350).

For claim 4, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations, but fails to disclose wherein obtaining the digital image comprises obtaining a preexisting image of the scene.

However, Matsuoka discloses a maps database device in which a map is displayed based on coordinates of a location disclosed by a GPS sensor. The maps are displayed based on where the device is located. The augmented reality vision system synthesizes images based on a coordinate system. Configuring the two devices together would allow for the advantage of combining preexisting images and for images taken from an image capture unit in real time.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the systems of Ellenby and Matsuoka in order to achieve an augmented reality vision system that synthesizes images in real time with a maps database that could synthesize both images together.

For claim 8, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations, and Matsuoka discloses wherein the information comprises a location of at least one underground feature within the scene (Figure 17).

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For claim 11, Ellenby and Matsuoka disclose all the previous limitations and also wherein the positional information comprises latitude, longitude (Figure 2; Matsuoka), and elevation above ground (Figure 9; Ellenby).

For claim 13, Ellenby and Matsuoka disclose all the previous limitations and also wherein the equipment comprises a global positioning system (Matsuoka; Figure 1, Element 1C), a digital compass (Matsuoka; Figure 11) and a digital inclinometer (Matsuoka; Figure 13).

For claim 23, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations, but fails to disclose wherein obtaining the digital image comprises obtaining a preexisting image of the scene.

However, Matsuoka discloses a maps database device in which a map is displayed based on coordinates of a location disclosed by a GPS sensor. The maps are displayed based on where the device is located. The augmented reality vision system synthesizes images based on a coordinate system. Configuring the two devices together would allow for the advantage of combining preexisting images and for images taken from an image capture unit in real time.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the systems of Ellenby and Matsuoka in order to achieve an augmented reality vision system that synthesizes images in real time with a maps database that could synthesize both images together.

For claim 26, Ellenby discloses all the previous limitations, and Matsuoka discloses wherein the information comprises a location of at least one underground feature within the scene (Figure 17).

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For claim 29, Ellenby and Matsuoka disclose all the previous limitations and also wherein the positional information comprises latitude, longitude (Figure 2; Matsuoka), and elevation above ground (Figure 9; Ellenby).

For claim 31, Ellenby and Matsuoka disclose all the previous limitations and also wherein the equipment comprises a global positioning system (Matsuoka; Figure 1, Element 1C), a digital compass (Matsuoka; Figure 11) and a digital inclinometer (Matsuoka; Figure 13).

For claims 40, 43, 46, and 48, refer to claims 4, 8, 11, and 13. A computer program or other executable files must do image processing. Program storage devices include floppy disks, CD ROMs, and hard drives etc.

Conclusion


9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gary L Solomon whose telephone number is (703)-305-4370. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's primary, Ngoc-Yen Vu can be reached on (703)-305-4946. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

GLS



NGOC-YEN VU
PRIMARY EXAMINER